

VISIT...

LANZAROTE
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Tutor Teaching Tips

Repeated Reading • W-3

MATERIALS

Reading
Passage:
Part 1 (2 copies)

Timing device;
Graph

Reading
Passage:
Part 2 (2 copies)

Game cards;
Game board;
Markers

Introducing the Passage



5 minutes

Read part 1 of the passage *Mummies* to provide a model of fluent reading. Read with expression at a normal reading pace, taking about one minute to read the passage.

Give the child a copy of the passage. Read the passage again, having the child read along with you. If he/she has difficulty reading along, slow the pace or read a small chunk (one or two sentences), and then have the child read that chunk with you. Continue reading smaller chunks until you and the child have read the entire passage. Read the entire passage with the child one or two more times.

Building Fluency



5–10 minutes

Have the child read the passage out loud while you time him/her for one minute. As the child reads, place a check mark on your copy of the passage over each word that he/she misreads. If the child pauses for three seconds, tell him/her the word and mark it as an error. Do not correct errors during the reading. After one minute, tell the child to stop. Circle the last word the child read. Help the child plot the number of words read on the graph. The goal is 150 words per minute at at least 90% accuracy.

Discuss errors once the child has completed the reading. Discuss word-attack strategies such as sounding out parts of words, looking for smaller words or recognizable chunks within larger words, and thinking about how the meanings of words relate to other parts of the text.

Do not exceed more than four independent readings of a passage in a single session. If the child seems to have too much difficulty, drop to a lower level during the next tutoring session.

Checking for Understanding



5 minutes

Ask the child to retell the passage. Look for detail in his/her retelling. Give the child time to respond independently. If needed, prompt with the following questions:

What is a mummy? (preserved body)

What was the first step in mummification? (removing the soft organs)

What else did the Egyptians do to preserve the body? (washed it in wine, filled it with spices, covered it with salt, etc.)

If time permits, repeat the steps above using part 2 of the passage, *Mummies*.

Optional Activity



5–10 minutes

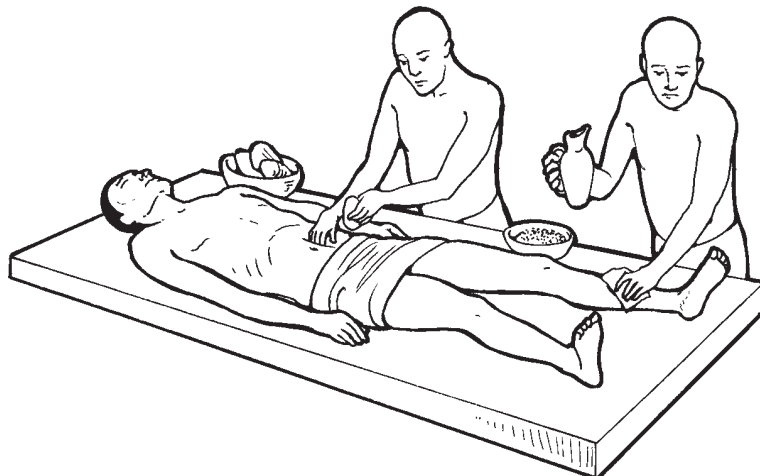
PLAYING A WORD GAME: Have the child choose a game board; you will use the other one. Then, shuffle the game cards and stack them face down on the table. You and the child will take turns drawing cards and reading the words. Each player that has the word on his/her card will place a marker or draw an X over the word. The first player to fill his/her card is the winner. Repeat the game as time permits.

Part 1

A mummy is a preserved corpse. Normally, a dead body decays very quickly. In a mummy, the decay process is stopped, and the dead body is preserved for thousands of years.

Resourceful ancient Egyptians developed ways to preserve bodies. Their first job was to remove all the soft organs that encouraged the growth of bacteria. The chief embalmer cut an incision in the left side of the stomach. From this hole, the embalming team pulled out all the internal organs except the heart and placed them to the side. They believed that the heart was the most important organ and that it was the center of thought and feeling. The heart was preserved inside the body.

Embalmers washed the body, inside and out, with palm wine. The alcohol in wine killed bacteria. The embalmers filled the body with bags of sweet-smelling spices mixed with natron, a special salt. Then they covered up the body and internal organs with more natron and left them alone for 40 days. Once the drying process had been completed, the embalmers removed the salt.



The body is stuffed and then rubbed with spices and oils.

Part 2

Next, a sticky resin made of tree sap was poured over the body. When the resin hardened, it formed a thin, protective shell around the body. This shell protected the mummy from bacteria and caused it to become darker in color.

Embalmers often applied makeup to the mummy's face to make it look more alive. They also placed jewelry on a rich person's corpse before wrapping it up. The wrap consisted of resin-soaked linen bandages the length of a football field.

The ancient Egyptians believed that immortality depended on having a well-preserved body. They believed that a dead person split up at the moment of death into the ba and the physical body. The ba, which represented the personality and spirit of a person, was a human-headed bird that could fly around freely by day.

Since the Egyptians believed that the afterlife was like life, they buried mummies with their favorite objects and tools. Wealthy nobles were buried with gold and gems. Everyone was buried with clay representations of food and drink.



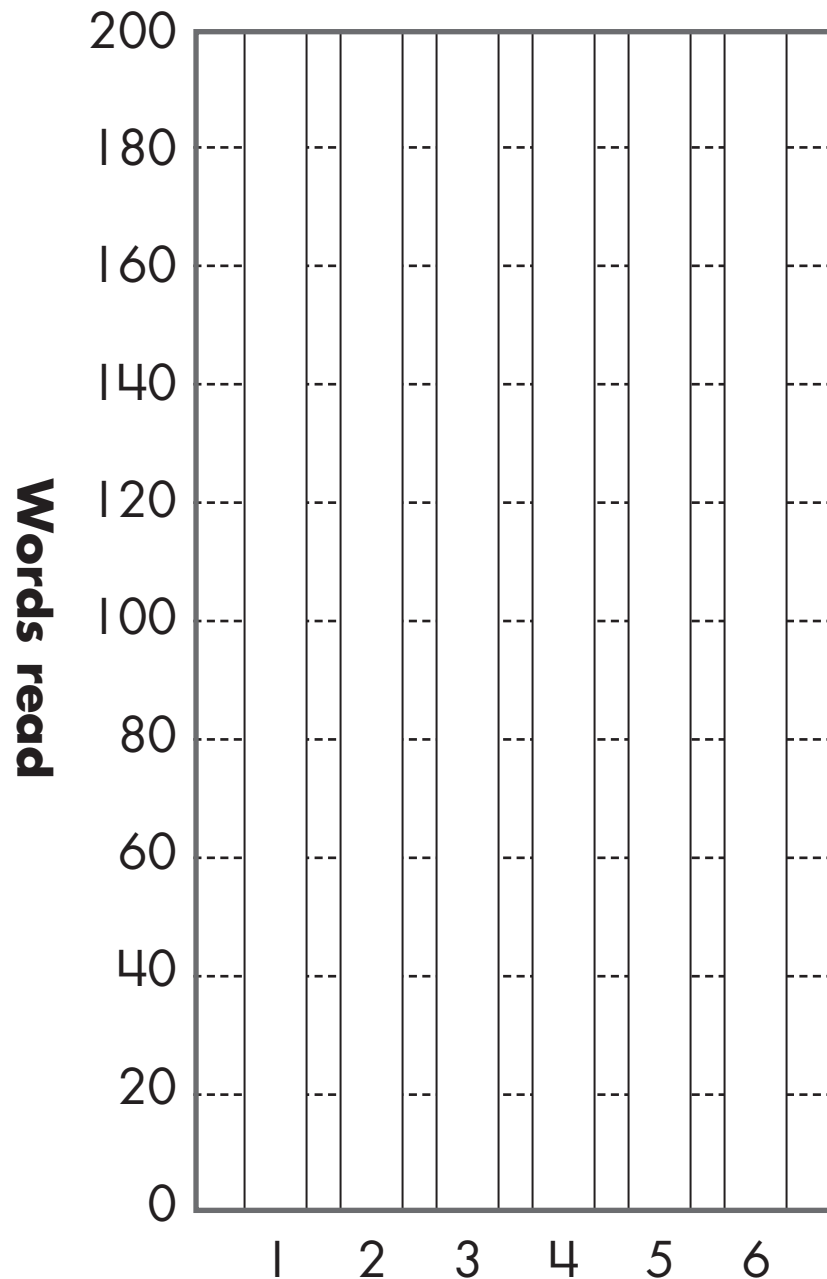
Riches from the tomb
of King Tutankhamen

Fluency

Repeated Reading Bar Graph

Lesson W-3

Name _____ Date _____



Number
of errors: _____
1 2 3 4 5 6



mummy	preserved	corpse	decay
resourceful	organs	bacteria	embalmer
internal	alcohol	spices	natron
resin	protective	wrapping	immortality
afterlife	nobles	representation	encourages

resourceful	internal	resin	afterlife
organs	alcohol	protective	nobles
bacteria	spices	wrapping	representation
embalmer	natron	immortality	encourages

decay	encourages	immortality	natron
corpse	representation	wrapping	spices
preserved	nobles	protective	alcohol
mummy	afterlife	resin	internal